

THE

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## The Weekly Gleaner,

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NON, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND  
WISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE  
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS EMMERT.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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### HIDDEN TREASURES.

Algrim on life's toilsome journey,  
Searching for the good and true,  
Thou not in haste to turn thee  
From what first offends thy view.

In the most unheard of places,  
Richest treasures thou may'st find;  
Forms that never knew the graces,  
Have the loftiest souls enshrined.

Things of price are deeply hidden,  
'Neath the rugged rocks conceal'd;  
What would ne'er come forth unbidden,  
To thy search may be reveal'd.

While the fading flowers of pleasure,  
Spring spontaneous from the soil,  
Thou wilt find the harvest's treasure.  
Yields alone to patient toil!

Thy trials ne'er grow weary,  
Child-like, seek from all to learn;  
And in after-years to cheer thee,  
Thou shalt reap a rich return.

All the good we that acquire—  
Labor rightly, we bestow,  
It us for a station higher,  
In the world to which we go;

And it is a though most cheering,  
That our labors, day by day,  
Are the rugged path-way clearing,  
For those following on the way.

Algrim on life's toilsome journey,  
Searching for the good and true,  
Thou not in haste to turn thee,  
From what first offends thy view.

OBSERVATIONS on comets, especially on  
the brilliant one, which appeared a  
few days ago, show that there are properties  
in them, at all events of some matter  
are not all understood.

## A TERRIBLE WOMAN; OR, WOMAN'S FAITH.

FROM THE "SPIRITUAL AGE."

### CHAPTER I.

THE BALL OF THE OPERA—A CURIOUS REN-  
CONTRE.

It was in November, 1851. I had been wandering over the continent for years, with no particular aim or object—I had nothing, in fact, to do in the world, except to kill time, until that old mower-down of humanity should be ready to kill me. That generally tedious and desperate avocation had been for more than a year, however, a good deal lightened by a course of political events in France. Most of my friends in that kingdom were like myself, sturdy republicans, and I can afford to confess now that, I have no apprehension of finding a *mouchard* always at my elbow, I was pretty deep in their secrets and their schemes.

So it was in November, 1851, that I came back to Paris, and reinstalled myself in my old lodgment au premiere, rue St. Honore, No. —.

The evening of my arrival, the first *Bal de l'Opera* opened its fascinations to the multitudinous throng of pleasure seekers who crowd its doors and intoxicating hall. Unmasked, and in simple habit of "gentilhomme," I dropped in about midnight. The ball was at its height, or rather under full headway of that giddy elevation which it commonly reaches about the small hours. I idled about, and bore with proper flegm the assaults of an indefinite number of travestied young women of the *quartier latin*, not less malicious than beautiful—till I grew weary of being the butt of a persiflage, agreeable enough to novices, but stale to an old habitue like myself. Wearied with it, after a little while, therefore, and recognizing none of my friends anywhere among the surging and whirling crowd, I went and sat down in one of the boxes, resolved to watch the scene below a while, and then go home and go to bed like a good boy, before daylight.

I had not been long seated when a second person came in also, and sat down in the opposite corner of the box. I looked, of course, and saw that it was a woman. Women being the "feature" of the place, however, and I in rather a crusty humor, I took no farther notice of her. I expected that, as usual, she would launch at me some of the ordinary challenges to conversation; but I was mistaken. So, after waiting sometime in a dead pause, I began to feel a little curious to know what could be the reason for such an anomaly as a silent Frenchwoman at the *Bal de l'Opera*. I drew back in the box a little, therefore, and fell to examining her carefully. She was completely enveloped in a black domino, and closely masked. There she sat, half screened by the curtain, and peering down fixedly on the moving crowd below—and motionless as a statue. A delicate and rounded hand, perfectly gloved in white kid, rested upon the ledge of the box. That was all, however, that could be seen, by which to form a surmise as to her character or looks. There was not a bow of ribbon about her dress, nor even a stray curl peeping out beneath her hood, to mark her for recognition. Neither, as she sat there, could you form any idea of her figure beyond the fact that she was certainly not a large woman. Even her eyes showed through the holes in her

mask only like two little points of light; for the holes were smaller than usual, and evidently meant to conceal their size and character. There was, in fact, not a shade of coquetry about her dress or herself. Add that fact piqued my curiosity in a manner which the most elaborate attempt at fascination would have failed to do. Directly, however, she drew from under her domino her other hand, and this held in it a little handkerchief. As she raised it, apparently with an involuntary motion of habit, to where her lips should be, but the mask was, she was attracted by something in the crowd below, and leaned over the front of the box. As she did so, the handkerchief fell from her hand. Her agitation at this was so marked that I rose instantly, and said:

"There is no necessity of being agitated. If Madame will remain here, I will bring it to her in a moment."

The lady bowed, and I went off on my errand. I had no difficulty. A gentleman, who had picked it up, was standing at the same spot, and returned it to me at once. I went back much more slowly than I had descended, and took the chance of examining the fairy web of lace by the way. It was a marvel of manufacture, and perfumed with one of those delicate, half scents which I own always suggests to me an idea of good taste and distinction in the user. There was neither cipher nor mark upon it, but tied in one corner was a little gilt key. That accounted for the lady's agitation. There could be no mistake about its use. It was the key of a "Brahmah" lock, and that lock I resolved at once was on the lady's writing desk. If that key could only have talked!—but it was only a gilt key, and no key to the mystery of the lady, or the lady's writing desk.

I regained the "loge," shut the door, and presented the rescued "estrail." She received it, and thanked me in a very low sweet voice. I thought her accent was a little foreign—not, in fact exactly "Parisienne,"—but the voice was certainly charming. At any rate, the ice was broken; and as the lady did not offer to speak, I did. So I said:

"You do not come here, I see, fair masque, for the same purpose as the common crowd. You are not gay. You are, in fact, sad and *distrail*. Are you afraid of this noisy crowd, or of me?"

The lady turned half towards me, and said in the same tone of voice, but through which, I fancied, pierced a touch of irony: "I know you too well, Monsieur, to be afraid of you."

"Ah!" said I, laughing, "you are a fortune-teller."

"No," said she in the same low half-mocking way. "That is not necessary. Without being a witch, I can easily convince you of my knowledge. For instance: you came to Paris to-day direct from Rome. You were accompanied only by your servant, a negro, venerable, grey, and pompous. You drove first to the Rue Vaugirard to call upon a friend. From there you went to the Ministry of Police and registered your name, and received permission to reside in Paris. It was a wise act."

This was said with an emphasis that made me shiver a little, and fancy that perhaps the "iron" hand of the police was under that particular *gant de valeur*.

"From there," she continued, "you went to your apartments, Rue St. Honore, No. —, and —"

"From there here," said I, affecting a gaiety I did not feel; for decidedly the

lady knew too much. "But in your role of prophetess you ought to know the past and future, as well as to-day. We have met before."

"Yes."

"Where?"

"In Italy, in England—everywhere."

"You are my good or evil genius?"

"That will be as you make it."

"How can I control it?" said I hastily.

"The good genius has been with you," said she, slowly and almost solemnly, "for three years. I have determined to protect you. I have done it."

"How?" said I, with a little anger; for I hate to be mystified, and began to think she was carrying the joke to far even for an opera-ball pleasantries. "How and where?"

"In Rome, when you conspired with Mazzini. You were discovered. You received a note, warning you of your danger, and fled in time. That note was mine. At the bloody field of Navarra. You fought and fell. Insensible, you were carried from the field to a neighboring 'Podere.' My servants carried you—it was by my orders. While insensible, or wild with the fever which followed, I nursed you—it was my mission."

I began to be in a new fever.

"If," I cried, "I am under so many obligations to you, you will not be so cruel, so heartless as to wear that mask any longer. You have told truth enough to make me believe all true you tell me. Let me at least learn to know who I owe so much to."

"Mr. Heyward,"—I started again, for that was my name indeed—"Mr. Heyward," she said coldly, "does not know me. It is not probable he ever will. My face would be strange to him. This I tell him upon my honor. But he cannot see it."

"But, Madame?"

"Sufficient sir," she said, haughtily; "such is my will. Know, however, that I came here to-night purposely to meet you, and to tell you that on condition of obeying me implicitly, we meet again."

"Madame," said I, now completely under the dominion of this strange creature, "I promise implicit obedience. Allow me to see you again—often again—and no slave shall be more absolutely obedient."

"Do so," she said, "and I promise you."

"A little love?" said I, with a pardonable impulse of vanity yielding to the suggestions of the place and time.

"No," she replied, in a quick, hard tone, altogether different. "The love of man to woman is a thing common, and generally worthless. I promise something better—friendship and protection. You will need both."

Here she rose, and said:

"Mr. Heyward, I must now leave you, I forbid you to leave this box until fifteen minutes after myself. You have given me your word as a gentleman, to obey me. Keep it, and you will have reason to congratulate yourself on your good faith. Break it—even in thought—and this is our last meeting."

When I turned she was gone.

### CHAPTER II.

A CRIMINAL AT THE CONFESSORIAL.

From the opera ball and its strange adventure I went home thoroughly excited, and a little alarmed—alarmed for two reasons: first, the woman knew too much



about me; second, I felt too much interest about her to be comfortable. I was resolved to see her again, and probe the matter to the bottom—to find out all about her, and make her tell me all she knew about myself or—what “or?” That I didn’t fill up. Full of my purpose, I haunted every public place for a week, in vain; not a sign of my tormentor was to be seen. Perhaps I had seen her really a thousand times during that period, and did not know her; for I had seen only a hand gloved, and Paris is full of little hands and perfectly-fitting white gloves.

So the last day of the week I came back to my lodgings, weary and savage, threw my cane one way, my hat another, and lastly my eyes on the table—and a three cornered note. I pounced upon the note and tore it open. It contained two lines:

“My carriage will call for you to-night, at ten o’clock. LE GANT BLANC.”

From that hour till ten, I confess, seemed ten ages; but ten came at last, and so did the carriage. I shall not undertake to describe the curious mixture of sentiments with which I took my place in it, and found myself beside a gigantic negro; but I was in for the adventure, whatever it might result in, and braced my nerves for all haps and hazards. But, in truth, I really did not apprehend danger as one of the results of the adventure. The lady had professed to have done me too much good at odd times—such as in Rome, at Navarra, &c.,—and I believed her too well to be at all alarmed. My agitation, therefore, was rather the nervous excitement of hope than fear. During the ride, the negro was as silent as his mistress had been.—The carriage was closed; the curtains drawn; I could not see where I went. Only, after a while, I knew, by the sound of the wheels, that we had left the pavement of the city, and were riding over a country road. At last, after an hour’s ride, the carriage stopped at the garden door of a large country house. The night was pretty dark, and I could merely see by the outlines, and those vague and wavering in the obscurity, that it was a handsome chateau, apparently quite old. My guide opened the gate, and led the way, by another side door, into the house. Following him closely, I came to an inner door, which he opened, and, closing behind me, locked, and left me standing alone. I listened, and heard him descend the stairs and, I fancied, go out of the house.

Then I began to look around me. The chamber into which I was introduced was furnished luxuriously, and dimly lighted by an argand lamp, in silver frost work, hung in the centre. A profound silence reigned everywhere about it. Directly, however, a door, concealed by curtains of pink silk, opened, the drapery was put aside, and the unknown entered—masked.

I was about to throw myself at her feet, and utter some of the common places of passion, which all this scene naturally suggested; but she drew back hastily, and, with the air of a queen, motioned me to a seat. I obeyed; in fact, I could not help obeying, her air was so imposing.—She also sat down opposite me, upon a small Grecian couch, and faint as the light was, I could now see that, whatever her face might be, her figure was faultless as the white-gloved hand which first attracted me. She was in demi-toilette, and a Spanish waist and full sleeves permitted to be seen an arm and neck white and round—all that lover the most passionate, in fact, or critic the most fastidious, could desire.

I attempted to be gallant and affectionate. She stopped me instantly—not harshly but decidedly—saying:

“I told Mr. Heyward, when we met last, that I knew him; I sent for him to-night to prove it, not to hear professions of love. Those are the common coin of our daily life. I have something more important for you.”

“Madame, or Mademoiselle,” said I, “whichever you may be, for Heaven’s sake tell me what you know of me, and

believe me, my most sincere desire is that you may know or think nothing which will prevent your accepting from me more than a common profession.”

“Of love?” said she.

I bowed and laid my hand to my heart.

“Mr. Heyward,” she continued, “I am a woman of condition. I am young. My life has been irreproachable, and—I will be frank with you—I love you. Stay!—approach me, offer to rise, even, till I bid you, and I disappear.”

I sat down again, more and more puzzled.

“I am frank with you,” she continued; “are you so with me?”

“By heaven!” I commenced.

“No oath!” she said, quickly—“no oath, sir, or you may be twice forsworn.”

“What do you mean?” I cried. “How can I be forsworn? I love you—madly, foolishly. I have loved you from that first night—loved without ever seeing your face. True, I cannot conceive it to be less beautiful than all your jealousy, or what you please, does permit me to form an opinion of. But this mystery, this strange vagueness, mixed with so much I know to be real, at once charms me. I hear you speak, and the tones of your voice are so gracious, so full of music, that it seems to me I never heard a melody comparable to that voice. You move, and the careless grace of every change enchants me. At last, you complete my intoxication by telling me that you love me; and when, carried away with so much happiness, I would throw myself at your feet, you recall my promise—you check me—you are cold, haughty, distant: you are no longer the being you feign, but a strange contradiction, whose only real purpose seems to torment and mystify me.”

“And why not?” she replied, bending forward, and fixing those points of light, which shone through the eye-holes of her mask, upon me, as if they had power to penetrate, and dart their light into my very soul—“Why not? I confess I love you. I have a right to do so, for I am free and honest. You offer me love in return—you, who are neither. What kind of love, Mr. Heyward?”

“Of my whole heart, my soul, all my being!” I cried enthusiastically.

“Indeed!” she continued, in the same tone of mingled passion, anger, and mockery. “He tells me that. He offers to make me all these. And because I, a woman who loves him, who have loved him for years, and, unknown, unseen, unsuspected, have followed him day by day, guarded him in danger, nursed him when wounded, sick, without a friend—I, who confess that my love for him is my life—I, who own so much of woman’s weakness as to admit that to converse a little with him, to see at last, face to face, the man for whom I have done and felt all this, I take these strange means of meeting—he offers to make me his—what, sir, what?” she exclaimed, rising, and standing before me with folded arms, her bosom swelling, and her head thrown back, the very impersonation of superb scorn—so perfect that, although the mask hid it, I knew, as well as if I saw it, how her cheek flushed and her lip curled—“What? You dare not answer. Married, James Heyward, six years ago, in the United States. Your wife is still alive there, and yet you dare talk to me of love, and offer me—what? what, as the reward of mine? Dishonor, remorse, infamy! See, James Heyward, the difference between us: my love in all its devotion, all its disinterestedness, has been the love of a woman; yours, in all its selfishness—a man’s.”

She sat down, and leaned her head upon her hands.

I also sat for a little while, silenced and confounded by the energy, the character, at once tender and daring, passionate and full of principle, of this “terrible woman.” But, alas! everything she did, from its very unusualness, from its being out of the common track so utterly, only fascinated and chained me the more hopelessly at her feet. And as she sat there,

so motionless after her fierce accusal, she seemed to me to be, as it were, a judge, having the right to condemn, the power to pardon, to whom I was under an absolute necessity of lying open all my past life, as a defence of what I had done and thought since that first evening at the opera-ball. I obeyed the impulse, and told the story of my life; “as truly as to Heaven, I do confess the vices of my blood.”

### CHAPTER III. MY CONFESSION.

It will be remembered that, at the conclusion of the last chapter, I felt myself absolutely compelled to lay open all my past life to the “terrible woman” whose indignation I had so unexpectedly aroused. Thus I commenced:

“You say that I am married; I confess that it is so. I confess, also, all the wrong I have done you in my thoughts; but you do not know how great my excuse—

“I have not asked you to excuse, to defend yourself,” said she mournfully, and without raising her head: “I have asked only how you dared to insult, to humiliate me; and I was wrong to ask even that, for I have invited it—I have laid myself open to it by my own weakness.”

“You will let me make what reparation I can,” said I; “if not for yourself at least for me!” You are too generous to refuse.”

She bowed her head slightly, as if to say “Go on, sir, if you insist upon it, I must bear it.”

“Madame,” said I—

“I am an orphan, and I have no husband!” said my mysterious tormentor, in a low but very marked tone.

To be continued.

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S. HARRIS, President.  
15-tf SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

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MR. H. BORIS, for several years resident in Sacramento City, and known as an expert and fully recommends himself in that capacity to the Israelites in this city and the country. Early attendance and moderate charges may be relied upon.  
Address, H. Boris, Corner Band, 16th st., Sacramento.  
For reference I beg to refer to Messrs. Green & Newbauer Segar Store, corner of I and M streets, by 8-tf

כשר כשר  
—in—  
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The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Israelites in this city, and especially in the country, that he is fully qualified and competent as a practitioner, and is ready to attend any call, at any time, and at any place.

As to his ability, he would beg to refer to his friends in this city, as also to those who have already wit their confidence, and particularly to the Israelites in the State, to Mr. M. Heymon of this city. Z. Newman, Esq., Newbauer Segar Store, corner of I and M streets, Sacramento.

NOTICE  
From, and after this date, Mr. Stephen A. M. Nister and School Superintendent, authorized agent for the “Israelite” and the “Gleaner.”  
August 25th 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED  
Any person who can give information of the whereabouts of David M. native of Chodzezen, (Province of Poland) will oblige by sending such to the office of the “Gleaner,” San Francisco.

Minister for San Francisco

The Congregation Emanu-El, of San Francisco wishes to engage at the earliest possible date,

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Committee on Nister.

SAN FRANCISCO NOV. 14, 1856

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We have formed a Translating Class in Hebrew for the children of from ten to fifteen years. Parents who wish their children to join, may send them SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Wednesday, 10 o'clock, P. M.

A class of children, of the age indicated above, if properly encouraged at home by parents, can learn to translate the Hebrew Scriptures, in the course of from six to twelve months.

This Hebrew Instruction, combined with other branches belonging to religious education, imparted to our children three times a week, is all that is required; considering the use of religious books, and other portions furnish daily, in our times, making religious instruction, and all that is required is the example and the practice.

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MORRIS RAPHAEL 49 Bush street, Sacramento Union please copy, and bill to office “Gleaner.”  
Judah Martin, will be Shomar in the Matzoth Manufactory.

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Feb 25-64

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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Bank Vault's, Prison Cells, etc. etc., at greatly re-  
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Our best reference is our work, which can be seen in  
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A large assortment of second-hand doors and shutters  
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To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic Sta

## St. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR  
experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with  
special regard to the comfort and convenience of both  
transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many  
Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME;  
consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored  
with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom  
found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The  
House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests  
to and from the boats.

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## Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her  
friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes,  
by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her  
Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

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Coaches will convey guests to and from the house.

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SINGLE MEALS . . . FIFTY CENTS

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This "Retreat" has again been open



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We do not endorse any advertisements in our columns.

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We can give no news items relative to public matters in this city, or elsewhere in this state, unless such reach us officially.

All births, marriages, and deaths (if sent to the office with the family, and sir names properly specified) are published gratis.

Any compliments to private men, living or dead, have to be paid for.

Societies can fairly claim no more privileges than the editor himself enjoys: he also has to pay for publishing; hence no communications from societies, unless they be of public interest, will be published without pay.

### HOLIDAYS

יום שישי ..... Saturday 24.  
פסח ..... 1st days, Sat. Sun., April 7, 8  
" latter days, Friday Saturday, April 13, 14.

### The Richest Man in England, in reference to the San Francisco Bulkhead Affair.

The following items applied to the Bulkhead case, is illustrative of the consequences that the passage of that bill must have for the city of San Francisco. We copy from the "Spiritual Age."

"The Editor of the Philadelphia Press says the Marquis of Westminster, formerly Earl Grosvenor, is the wealthiest man in Great Britain. His property, mostly real estate in London, and the counties of Cheshire and Dorsetshire, is estimated at about £21,000,000 sterling, equal to one hundred millions of dollars. More than half that sum has accrued within the last fifty years; and it is constantly increasing by the reversion of buildings which have been constructed in conformity with ground leases.

A large tract of land in Westminster, stretching from the House of Parliament to Chelsea, was purchased by the Grosvenor family for a trifle. By degrees, as London increased, particularly spreading in the West, as most great cities do, this island, swampy and barren as it was, came into request for building purposes. Buckingham Palace was built upon this ground, and many new squares and streets, the habitations of the rich and fashionable people, have been laid out on it. The Marquis is described as a mean, miserly fellow; his income is over three million dollars a year, and in all probability whoever possesses the estate half a century hence, will have a yearly income of from five to seven millions of dollars.

There are many others of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain who have enormous incomes. The Earl of Fitzwilliam, who died last summer, had an income of a million dollars a year. He has left to his youngest son estates which produce an annual income of \$100,000, and to the second son an income of \$150,000, while the eldest son, the heir of the coronet, is limited to a rental of \$150,000, instead of \$200,000 per annum, upon which his father supported the dignity of his great name in the north of England. There are also a great many commoners who rank in wealth with the nobility. Mr. Muntz the inventor of the Muntz yellow metal used very generally for sheathing ships, died a few months since, and left a fortune of over \$10,000,000."

VALUE OF BUILDING LOTS IN NEW YORK.—Land is said to be worth \$3.00 per square inch on Broadway, New York, 100 feet in depth being worth at the present time about \$40 for one-sixteenth part of an inch; \$80 a quarter inch; \$330 an entire inch; \$4,000 a foot; \$100,000 for a decently fronted lot; \$250,000 for a moderate show, and about \$1,000,000 for a "splurge."

The loss by fire in the United States in 1859, is estimated at sixteen millions of dollars. In 1859 it was eleven millions.

### The Patrimony of St. Peter, Pepin, and the Pope.

At this juncture it may not be amiss to inform a number of our readers of the manner in which the successor of the humble fishermen of Galilee came to be the ruler of the "Eternal City"—We quote from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. Part II. chapter 7:

"We see in the annals of the French nation the following remarkable and shocking instance of the enormous power that was, at this time, vested in the Roman pontiff. Pepin, who was mayor of the palace to Childeric III. and who, in the exercise of that high office, was possessed, in reality, of the royal power and authority, not contented with this, aspired to the titles and honors of majesty, and formed the design of dethroning his sovereign. For this purpose, the states of the realm were assembled by Pepin, A. D. 751: and though they were devoted to the interests of this ambitious usurper, they gave it as their opinion, that the bishop of Rome was to be previously consulted, whether the execution of such a project was lawful or not. In consequence of this, ambassadors were sent by Pepin to Zachary, the reigning pontiff, with the following question: 'Whether the divine law did not permit a valiant and warlike people to dethrone a pusillanimous and indolent monarch, who was incapable of discharging any of the functions of royalty, and to substitute in his place one more worthy to rule, and who had already rendered most important services to the state?'—The situation of Zachary, who stood much in need of the succor of Pepin against the Greeks and Lombards, rendered his answer such as the usurper desired. And when this favorable decision of the Roman oracle was published in France, the unhappy Childeric was stripped of his royalty without the least opposition; and Pepin, without the smallest resistance from any quarter, stepped into the throne of his master and his sovereign. Let the abettors of the Papal authority see, how they can justify, in Christ's pretended vicegerent upon earth, a decision, which is so glaringly repugnant to the laws and precepts of the divine Saviour. This decision was solemnly confirmed by Stephen II. the successor of Zachary, who undertook a journey into France, in the year 754, in order to solicit assistance against the Lombards; and who, at the same time, dissolved the obligation of the oath of fidelity and allegiance which Pepin had sworn to Childeric, and violated by his usurpation in the year 751. And to render him his title to the crown as sacred as possible, Stephen anointed and crowned him, with his wife and two sons, for the second time.

"This remarkable event is not, indeed, related in the same manner, by all historians, and it is generally represented under the falsest colors by those who, from a spirit of blind zeal and excessive adulation, seize every occasion of exalting the dignity and authority of the bishops of Rome. Such writers assert, that it was by Zachary's authority, as pontiff, and not in consequence of his opinion as a casuist or divine, that the crown was taken from the head of Childeric, and placed upon that of Pepin. But this the French absolutely and justly denied. Had it, however, been so, the crime of the pontiff would have been much greater than it was in reality."

TRANSMIGRATIONISTS.—A curious new sect of Christians, called Transmigrationists, have of late become very numerous in France. Quite different from the mormons, their character is highly moral, and their creed Christian, only they include all animals in their idea of universal immortality. They profess to believe that being changed after death into some animal will be their purgatory. In Germany their increase is immense.—Christ. Eng.

### The Italian Question, and Romanism.

Mr. Richard Deasy, a Catholic gentleman, in his protest against the demonstrations of the Irish, roused by the agitating clergy, writes as follows:

#### The Pope's Sympathizers.

ROMANIST GENTRY DISSENTING FROM THE PRIESTS.

The Cullen party has continued its demonstrations in favor of the Pope; and addresses of condolence have been adopted by mobs at Clonmel, Mallow, and Galway, and other places. It is worthy of remark that the Roman Catholic laity do not give support to the Cullen agitation, (by the Archbishop of Edinburgh). Mr. Shine Lawlor, of Kerry, Mr. Richard Deasy, of Cork, have added their protests to those of Lord Castlerosse and Michael Barry. The last named gentleman has inserted in the *Cork Reporter*, a masterly sketch of the legations, and the causes of their revolt from the sovereignty of the Pope.

"Let it be remembered," he concludes "that I advocate no active interference in behalf of the Pope's revolted subjects; if he can compel them to return to their allegiance, let him do so. If a State cannot rely on its own resources to suppress insurrection, it must be in the wrong. It is sought to establish some analogy between the case of Ireland and that of Romanga. What is the evidence that we find of this analogy? The Legation elects 124 representatives, who unanimously repudiate the Government of the Pope. Ireland elects 105 representatives, of whom not a dozen can be got to condemn even those acts of British legislation that are alleged to be most injurious to her. Ireland shows all the institutions of a free State; the Romanga was ground to the dust in servitude. Ireland has not one foreign soldier on her soil. Romanga has groaned for ten years, under foreign military rule. Sixty years ago, when 'law and order' were maintained by the triangle and the gallows, the condition of our Ireland might have somewhat resembled that of the legations under Papal rule, but not since then.

"Are Irishmen, then, to sympathize with the Pope? are they to help in crushing the liberty of the Legations? That is their affair, not mine. I speak not of the poor untutored serf, sent from his plough or harrow to shout at the great country meeting, in the belief that he discharges a high religious obligation, but of the Roman Catholic gentleman, who has been taught to use the faculties that God has given him to distinguish between right and wrong—between justice and injustice. If the nations of the world conclude that Ireland has given her sanction to the continuance of Papal misrule in Italy, it is on them that the shame will rest. As yet we have heard nothing but specious fallacies and fanatical rant. Let no Irish Catholic excuse his treason to free principles, in taking part with the Pope on the ground of religious obligation.

THE POPE.—DIGNITY.—It is reported that at the Pope's public reception of the Jewish deputation, he twitted them with some sneers to this effect:—"He, he! what is he doing your own dear Momolo? (Mortara). Has he got to the Congress yet? and is he very sanguine about his success as a diplomatist?" with some other not over good-natured remarks of the same kind, with which the Holy Father continued to wound the feelings of the obsequious Israelites no less than three times during an audience of about ten minutes. *Ro. Cor. of the Times.*

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—Additional foreign news by the Europa indicate a widening of the breach between Rome and the Liberal powers of Europe. The Pope has made another speech hostile to France, and it is rumored that Victor Emanuel is to be excommunicated.

### The Papal System.

The eulogies bestowed by the clerical journals on the mildness and justice of the Government have naturally roused the indignation of those who are acquainted with the atrocity of the system, and the consequences are daily new disclosures of papal enormities by the Italian and French press. We give one of these accounts from the "Archives des Elites," which assures us that the correctness of the facts as stated, has been testified by eye-witnesses, on whose veracity the reliance can be placed:

At Cento, a city in the Papal States, lived some years ago a trader, whose name has escaped our memory, a husband and father. His business prospered, and he required the assistance of a clerk. The trader was a Jew, and so were his wife and children. Jews.

The clerk was young and so was his wife. She became unfaithful to her husband, having discovered this, pardoned the sin of his children, but dismissed the clerk, and went to Bologna.

A few weeks afterwards, while the husband was absent, she took the two children and paired to Bologna, where she joined her former lover.

The trader, leaving his faithless wife to her fate, only wished to recover his children, whom he owed the duties of a father, and this purpose took legal proceedings in court at Bologna, taking cognizance of the matters.

Several months passed before judgment was given. In the meanwhile the adulteress got baptised, and had the two children likewise baptised. Judgement was at last given to the effect, that since Catholic children were not brought up by a Jew, the demand the father could not be granted. But the father owes his children food, lodging and education, he is to make to his wife an allowance of 1200 livres. Of course, the decision of the court had to be complied with. Soon afterwards he learned that through the instrumentality of the Archbishop of Bologna, his wife that was not divorced from him, and whilst he was still alive, had been civilly and religiously married to her partner in guilt.

Such is the morality, religion, justice, and law in the Papal States in the reign of the benevolent Pius IX.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Was this decision on the maxim: שנתיר כקטן שנויר דר?—Ed. "Gleaner."

### The Sunday Law Mania.

Our neighbor "Die California Chronicle" well remarks:—"The influence of Catholicism on government is not worse than that of Protestantism; sad proofs of which are furnished by the Hengstenberg regime in Prussia and the Hassenpflug regime in Kur Hesse. Allow our legislators to have a right to impose upon all citizens a Christian Sabbath, and to hinder them to impose Christian baptism?"

OVERLAND MAIL.—The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has instructed their chairman to report a bill directing the Postmaster-General to advertise immediately for propositions for carrying the entire mail between California and the East, Overland, by routes as the bidders may designate their bids. The letter-mail to be carried through semi-weekly, in twenty days, the newspaper mail weekly, in thirty days. It is proposed that the contract shall be for three years from next July.—*Bulletin.*

PASSENGER TRAIN FOR WASHON.—A passenger train will be dispatched from La Porte, Sierra county, on and after 1st of April.

WHEN Jefferson was asked respecting his religion, his memorable answer was:—"It is known to God and myself. Its evidence before the world is to be found in my life; if that has been honest and faithful to society, the religion which has regulated it cannot be a bad one."



### Have we to copy the Ancients?

Men render themselves ridiculous, if they interfere in what they do not understand; and, contemptible, if, with their ignorance, they combine levity. We, some weeks ago, stated that the greatest philosophers and divines could not be imagined frivolous enough to attend balls, and to be dancers on such occasions. This gave rise to some newspaper terms, of which one was written in a style very unbecoming and undignified. Still, as we understand the position we have taken, and it is our duty to instruct, we will make the topic one of general application. And we ask: Have we to copy the ancients? As to making the ancients our example, religion and philosophy do study and copy wisdom of the ancients: "but the fool is wise in his own eyes." Religion and philosophy learn from the ancients. The Hebrew reads his Synagogue the lives of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; of Daniel, Elias, and Jonah, of Miriam, Deborah, and Esther; and their lives are held up for imitation; we are to copy them, as far as they are virtuous, and exemplary.

Christianity does exactly the same: the lives of Jesus and the Apostles, are continually held before the church. "All scripture is given by inspiration from God, and is profitable, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. 2 Tim. 3: 6. So far the teachings of Religion: We make the same application of philosophy: the true philosopher studies the lives of the ancients and copies their wisdom; if not always in its ancient form, at all events in principle. All our learned men studied the classics.

And we imitate their lives in principle. The Prophets taught, preached, and published their ideas to the world. Had the prophets and Apostles lived in our days, they also would have gone teaching from city to city, and from house to house: but a Jonah, instead of walking through Nineveh and preaching in her streets, would send circulars and tracts to prepare their minds, to warn, to instruct, and to correct. The Prophets and Apostles are no more; but their followers continue their work and copy their ways in principle: they are editors and publishers: we have Bible and Tract societies; we have religious papers and periodicals and as far as these publications are Scriptural and philosophical, those who print and circulate them, are but printers and publishers, while Moses, Daniel and Jonah are the editors. Thus, when folly calls from the hills; wisdom may raise her voice in the streets.

But on the other hand, while we study and copy the ancients, we do so only as far as they were wise and their lives worthy of imitation.

We do not copy them on account of their antiquity; for we follow the advice of the moderns likewise, under this condition we imitate them on account of their simplicity, purity, and sound wisdom. We also must remember that some centuries back, the ancients were moderns; and that their wisdom is none the worse for their weakness: the better for having grown old. And, in fact, as Bacon already remarked: *We are the ancients*; for having lived so much longer than those who lived centuries ago, we are the ancients. And the experienced

practical philosopher and the divine philosopher know, that in some matters the ancients had the preference before us; while in many others we are considerably in advance of them. But, regarding frivolous dancing the ancient and modern philosophers and divines occupy the same platform. Moses and Socrates; Spinoza and Lord Bacon, are not the men whom we find in Ball-rooms—though they knew to enjoy the true pleasures of life.

### "You are my Sweet heart."

Parents, do not allow those ignorant men who visit your houses, and make up in idle talk for a deficiency of solid thought, early to confuse your children of three, four and six years of age, by talking to them of sweet hearts, marrying, and similar nonsense. The child connects no idea with these terms. Still, it combines with them the idea of something very joyful and good. Early impressions are lasting; and you thus allow early to turn the child's mind upon certain thoughts, the forerunners of certain passions which nature purposely develops slowly and gradually.

### The Dead Killing the Living.

Christian theologians, in their anxiety to free the Gentiles from the supposed unbearable yoke of the law, and in their fear lest these should seem to Judaize, abolished the greater part of Mosaic law. Not even the Ten Commandments were spared, for the heaven-appointed seventh-day Sabbath was declared not to be binding upon the Christian world. God distinctly forbade to bring any corpse into the sanctuary or within its precincts. But the theologians unhesitatingly declared that the Gospel had freed the Christians from all such ceremonial enactments. We now, without further comment, quote the subjoined portion of Dr. Letheby's last report on the sanitary condition of the city: "All the city churches, 71 in number, have been carefully examined, and whenever it has been practicable, we have made a personal inspection of the public vaults. The general result of our inquiries may be expressed in few words—that every available space beneath flooring of the churches has been used for ages as the depository for the dead, and it passes belief how large a quantity of putrifying matter has in this way been disposed of. Even now, the vaults are, in some cases, gorged with corruption, and all along the aisles and porches of the sacred edifices, are graves filled with human remains. In most instances, the only partition between the living and the dead is a thin slab of stone, and a few inches of earth. These offer but a very imperfect barrier to the escape of noxious effluvia; and slowly, therefore, but incessantly, the gaseous products of decomposition are diffused into the atmosphere of the church. But at the night services, or during the winter season, when the air is rarefied by the warmth of the fires, or burning gas, the rank vapors are drawn out in uncontrolled profusion. It is impossible to say what mischief has been done by this, and how many, while worshipping within the sanctuary, have breathed the atmosphere of corruption, and have sickened unto death." Have the theologians rightly interpreted the Gospel, when they taught the Christians that the dead might poison the living whilst in the act of worshipping God? Truly conventional Christianity has much to answer for, for having so wantonly set aside the clearest commandments of God, declaring them to be, on their authority, mere ceremonial laws.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

TEMPER.—It matters little that you have the worst possible temper by nature, if you have the strongest possible control over it by philosophy.

TUNIS.—Mr. Alekon has been decorated with the order of Nishan.

HUNGARY.—During the present agitation, as may well be expected, considerable sums are advanced by Hebrews towards national aims.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—THE SCHOOL.—We are pleased to learn from a letter in the "Archives Israelites" that the congregation is perfectly agreed. The school as now re-organized gives complete satisfaction to all parties, the chacham basha giving it his full patronage.—The Rabbis are cordially co-operating. It appears that the opposition raised at one time was more against the head master, who was charged with neological tendencies than against the school itself. May the work of education prosper in the capital of Turkey.—J. C.

AUSTRIA.—The late concessions have been received with distrust and displeasure. Full equality of rights having been granted to Hebrews already in 1848, and taken from them at once, what guarantee have they that the new concessions will be permanent. Besides, by declaring a few obsolete laws cancelled, it implies the greater number of others to be in force yet; and this is bad enough. Lastly, what confidence is at all to be placed in that treacherous government.

PARIS.—DEATH OF M. ALPHONSE CERFBER.—The "Archives Israelites," in announcing the death of this gentleman, who was brother of M. Max Cerfbeer, the president of the central consistory of Paris, and a captain in the army, says in the obituary that it was the deceased who, after the July revolution in 1830, obtained from the Government of Louis Philippe the complete recognition of the rights of the French Jews, which then for the first time, were entered in the charter (Carte). Ever since the Jewish worship was placed precisely on the same footing with all other religions recognised by the State. All the Cerfbeers, it appears from this notice, held and hold high office in the State. The deceased since 1852, receiver of finances, another brother, Edward, is military intendant, Bastia, and Fredric, now dead, was Consul of France, at Hyati. Our cotemporary speaks in the highest terms of the deceased, and of the services rendered by him to French Judaism whilst a member of the central consistory.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

THE CANARINS.—This tribe which inhabits the coast of Malabar, offers a strange spectacle to the observer. The Canarins have no particular religion of their own, but follow the different religious ceremonies of other tribes living around them, believing thereby that they follow the true and correct religion.—Thus they have appropriated to themselves a great many Jewish customs, among which must be especially noticed the celebration of the Purim feast (Feast of Esther), mentioned in a former page. At this festival, in order to give it a typical meaning, they make two figures of wood, dress them in splendid garments; and knock them one against the other, until one is broken to fragments. The broken figure is to represent Haman, the other Mordecai. In conclusion they carry this childish game so far; that the figure of the old minister of Ahasuerus is hanged. The origin of this tribe, and the period of their settlement in Hindostan is uncertain.

Notwithstanding the difference of their worship, they believe only in one God as the Highest being, and only marry among themselves; probably they have been compelled by circumstances to forsake the belief of their fathers, to which however in some customs they have always remained faithful. This assertion is the more easy of credit, as in other countries in Europe, particularly in Spain and Russia, similar facts were to be met with; thus in Russia at the beginning of the present century, thousands of Jews known under the name of Shobatznik (observers of the Sabbath), who had been compelled to apostatize for several centuries, of their own free will again embraced Judaism, the faith of their fathers.—J. J. Benjamin.

### Oran—Reception of the Fugitives.

The "Archives Israelites" has the following account of the reception given to the Moroccan fugitives at Oran.

"As soon as the consistory had learned that a certain number of fugitives, coming from Gibraltar, was expected, it immediately appointed a committee of fifteen, presided over by the chief rabbi, charged with giving aid to the immigrants. The committee divided themselves into sub-committees, one of them was to receive the fugitives, another to provide them with lodgings, and a third to furnish them food.

Friday, December 16th, the vessel conveying them was in sight. Every one was immediately at his post. 178 fugitives arrived.—By five o'clock the same day they were all housed and enjoying their first meal. On that day every family was provided with a double ration of bread for the Sabbath, so that the committee was at no expense whatever for the food of the fugitives.

The president of the consistory, the chief rabbi, and the committee vied with each other in attention to the wants of these unfortunates; the reception given them was most liberal.

The military administration placed at the disposal of the Jewish community conveyances in order to carry the strangers and their luggage to their respective lodgings, and offered its services on every occasion in which it could be useful to the exiles. The committee is now engaged in seeking employment for the able-bodied adults, and procuring education for the children. It is hoped that a number of these refugees will soon be taken off the list of those who have now to be supported, as they will be able to maintain themselves by their labor.

PLUMBAGO and charcoal are composed of the same substances, carbon; but, while charcoal is very combustible, plumbago is used for making retorts to resist an intense heat.

### Payments.

The rare statements of payments in our columns, show that there is a remissness on the part of the subscribers.

We are pressed for time; and could not attend to writing out bills since a number of months; while it is an easy matter to enclose a small sum, in cash, or post stamps in a registered letter and remit.

We beg our subscribers to save us the trouble of writing to (most subscribers) each separately.

### PAYMENTS.

Chinese Camp, favored by Mr. Philip Cowen four subscribers, six months in advance, \$10.  
Columbia, Mr. S. Friedman, \$5.00  
Dav. Oppenheim, to IV. 2, \$1.25  
M. Friedman, " " 1.25

### BIRTHS.

In this city, March 22d, the wife of Emanuel Wertheimer, of a daughter.

CORRECTION.—In "GLEANER" No 6, under Births, read Moses instead of Martin.

### Morocco Fund.

Remittances towards the Morocco fund from this State, up to March 9th. \$5,156.25  
Placerville Hebrew Benevolent Society, 75.00  
Total, to date. \$5,231.25

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Any of our readers who can give information of the whereabouts of Edward S. Delevie, a native of Emden, Hanover, will oblige by sending such to Mr. C. Mebius, Counsel of Hanover, of this city.

There is a letter of importance for him from Europe.







## PAINTS, OILS, &amp;c.

OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.  
D. J. OLIVER.

now landing and in Store, and for sale at LOWEST RATES,  
White Lead,  
Gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),  
Spirits Turpentine,  
Varnish (English and American),  
Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd sizes),  
Boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),  
Glue (ass'd qualities),  
with a Large Stock of all Articles in our Line, which we are receiving regularly from the Best Manufacturers:

also at all times on hand

SPERM OIL,  
POLAR OIL,  
TANNERS' OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
And SOLAR OIL.

to Suit, at  
and 88 Washington St.  
and

87 and 89 OREGON street.  
15-3m2dp.

## FURNITURE

AND  
Bedding.  
JONAS C. CLARK & CO.  
Importer

AND  
Manufacturers of  
FURNITURE, BEDDING  
AND

Mirrors  
88 Washington St.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

now in store the largest stock of Furniture ever offered on the Pacific Coast, which we will sell at less than it costs others to import.  
JONAS C. CLARK & Co.  
Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and Fourth between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street betw and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

## מזרח

under signed informs the Hebrews of Francisco and the State, that he bakes both of an excellent quality, and with attention to rules.

solicits the patronage of the Hebrews. All orders will be punctually attended to.

ELIAS WOLFF  
303 Powell Str. Between Pacific and Mason.

MATZOTH. מזות MATZOTH. מזות  
Friedman and Co. will this year, as former occasions bake MATZOTH of the quality, and according to the strictest requirements of the casuists.

respectfully bring this to the notice of Hebrews of this city and in the interior. orders to all parts of the city and to the State will be most punctually attended

Our patrons will oblige by sending orders.

Address Mr. Harris, 95 California st. B. We shall be prepared to meet the needs of those who desire the round or circular form.

## מזרח

on proceeding years, so this time, I am ready to serve my former customers with a quality of Matzoth that requires no particular recommendation through Press.

Prices and quality will be highly eligible. orders will be served to any part of the State free of charge.

Country Customers will oblige by sending orders as early as possible, at Steckler's Exchange cor. Sansome & California sts. ALER. Oriental Bakery, Vallejo Street.

## ספרים

R. JACOBSON, Dealer in new

חומשים מחזורים, הגרות, ספר חתים, שפרות, ספר תורה, חפילין תיקן לליל שבועות וחמ"ד, מזות, סליחות וציצית וכו' וכו'.

## AUCTION HOUSES, &amp;c.

T. J. L. SMILEY, | JOS. YERKES, | GEO. W. SMILEY.

## SMILEY, YERKES &amp; CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

## SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FANCY GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.  
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of Boots, and BROWN, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, and SATURDAYS, BLANKETS.

## R. D. W. DAVIS &amp; CO.

## AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.  
AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

## PIONEER WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. BOURNE'S  
ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!  
AND  
VAPOR BATHS!

JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY AND MARKET STREETS.  
Only \$1. per Bath!  
AND LESS,

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c., and for Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are absolutely of unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until three hours or more after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in all its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

A department for ladies, which is attended by a competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, quickly by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen: The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered red persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE! n12tf

## COAL.

FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, Anthracite, Scotch, Splint, West Hartley, Liverpool, English Cannel, Bellingham Bay, Vancouver, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at

A. HILLER'S COAL YARD,  
Corner Battery and Pine streets,  
Successor to James Findla.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS friends, patrons and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Coal Yard, Stock and Fixtures to Mr. A. Hiller, and in retiring begs to return them his grateful acknowledgements for the liberality and confidence extended to him for a period of years, and takes pleasure in commending Mr. Hiller to their favorable consideration, as a gentleman worthy of their patronage and confidence.

JAMES FINDLA.

The subscriber avails himself of this occasion to inform his friends, the former patrons of Mr. Findla, and the public generally, that he has purchased of Mr. James Findla his Stock and Fixtures in the Coal Yard corner of Battery and Pine streets, where he will continue the Coal business and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon Mr. Findla.

A. HILLER.

## PIONEER Paper Box Manufactory.

I. CHARLES,  
182 Sansome St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy Boxes. Every description of Boxes made to order in 24 hours. Boxes of all kinds constantly on hand.

מזות MATZOTH. מזות

Our co-religionists need not be alarmed about getting a superior article of Matzoth and Matzoth meal, equal to that manufactured by the undersigned last year. This is to inform the community that he is again prepared to supply the same with the above article, of an unsurpassed quality; also, potatoe, flour, chocolate, sponge-cake and macaroni, for Pesah.

Orders requested at an early day.  
A. ENGLANDER, 369 Second St.

N. B. Orders left at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Sansome and Commercial street, will be punctually attended to.

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## BALDWIN &amp; JOSEPHI,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

## CALIFORNIA JEWELRY,

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Fine Watches,  
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## WATCH MAKER,

MANUFACTURE JEWELRY

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Diamond and Specimen Work,

Made to Order.

CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES REPAIRED

AND WARRANTED.

189 CLAY STREET,

Third door below Kearny,

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## WATCH &amp; JEWELRY STORE,

No. 193 CLAY STREET.

One door from the corner of Kearny Street,

HAS a large and desirable assortment of

every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the

best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND

WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order,

by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 193 CLAY STREET, between

Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

## BRAVERMAN &amp; LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS.

AND

## JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at

very low prices. mb6tf

## S. FREDERICK &amp; BROTHER,

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WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELRY GOLD PENS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS,

TOOLS, ETC., ETC.

No. 171 1/2 Washington Street, up stairs, San Francisco

AND—

170 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

Have lately opened a complete assortment of the

above, and offer to sell the same at 10 per cent. above New

York prices. The trade are invited to call and give us a

trial. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

## H. ZACHARIAS,

## WATCH MAKER.

141 KEARNY ST.,

Between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Keeps constantly on hand, a neat assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings,

&c., &c. Also, a full assortment

of Jerome's Marine

Clocks.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED & WARRANTED.

## DRY NURSE

Mrs. Caroline Frank, who, for a number of years, has

served as nurse in the city of New York, and who is able

to give excellent references, would be glad to render ser-

vices in the capacity of dry-nurse to such families as may

want said services. Apply No. 63 Merchant Street, near

Sansome.

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SAINT FRANCISCO

No. 178 Washington Street.

FORTY CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Just received—such as

ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

Also—

Tamborines, Banjos, Pipes, Flutes, Clarion

Picaloes, Violin Bows, Bow-Hair, Rosin,

Bridges, Pegs, Tail-Pieces,

Finger-Boards, Tuning-Forks, and all

Kind of Musical Instruments and Merchandise

SSS ROMAN STRINGS, 4 lengths and

4 Thread.

Fresh every Two Months from Italy.

ALL of these goods will be sold very low to the trade,

as they are direct importations from the manufacto-

ries of Europe, and imported in large quantities by A.

KOHLER. He will sell them Thirty per cent. cheaper

than any other House in California; therefore, it would

be for the interest of all to call and examine before pur-

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N. B.—Popular sheet music by every star. Toy

and Fancy Goods by the case.

## A. KOHLER.

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The Wholesale department of this House, is now on

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97 FRONT STREET, San Francisco—Agents for Jones

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Chewing Tobacco; Va. Offering to California

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E. J. Hudson's Smoking Rose of Sha on, Sweet Scented

Dropoco, and Prichard's Corn Cob.

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Britton's Virginia Dew Drop Whisky, in barrels and half

barrels.

Will receive orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., for Messrs

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## REMOVAL.

## PULU! PULU! PULU

The extensive Pulu and Bedding Ware-

HOUSE has been removed to

No. 104 Battery street

Between Washington and Clay streets, opposite Badger

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## Wines and Liquors,

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## HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW

Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest

Old Jamaica Sarsaparilla and Eu. Iodide of Potass—

admirable as a Restorative and Purifier of the Blood.

cleanses the system of all morbid and impure material

removes boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rhe-

matism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford sho,

use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. B.

by Druggists generally at \$1.00 per Bottle.

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## Gleaner Job Office,

133 Clay Street, below Montgomery.

The Proprietor of the "Weekly Gleaner"

respectfully informs his subscribers and the

public that an extensive Job Printing Office,

supplied with all the modern improvements

in type and machinery, is now attached to

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Our country friends will please notice that

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In this branch of our business a liberal credit

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